

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

In response to the new restriction/election requirement, please note the following remarks:

With respect to paragraph 2a on page 2 of the Office Action, in view of the Examiner's comments it is noted that the term "homogeneous" has been replaced with the term --solid-- to more clearly convey the fact that the absorbing rod is solid rather than being hollow. As defined in Webster's Dictionary, a "homogeneous" item is one that has the same structure. In this regard, it is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the term "rod" when describing the absorbing rod would mean that the rod is not hollow. Thus, the absorbing rod is solid (and thus has a homogeneous structure) in the present invention as compared with the prior art wherein such is hollow. Further, in the specification, any tubular structure in the present invention that is hollow has been referred to as a "pipe" wherein a solid bar-like structure is recited as being a "rod". Accordingly to Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, a copy of which is enclosed, the term "rod" is defined as a "slender bar", a "bar" is defined as a "solid piece" and a "solid" is defined as "being without internal cavity" or "non-interrupted by a break or opening". In contrast thereto, a pipe is defined as "a long tube or hollow body". Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that a rod means a solid long body. In view of the

Applicant's attorney respectfully submits that neither the amendments made the specification as presently amended nor Claim 13 as previously submitted in the amendment dated October 10, 2002 nor as now amended include new matter.

With respect to paragraph 2b of the Office Action, line 7-8 on page 16 of the specification recites the phrase "Further, any material having a property to absorb the neutrons may be used instead of Boron or Boron compound", (as now amended). The same paragraph referred to by the Examiner in the Office Action instead merely states that instead of boron or boron compounds, and Ag-In-Cd alloy may be used as a substance for absorbing neutrons for PWR. Accordingly, it is believed that the amendment to page 16 is helpful to overcome this matter.

With respect to paragraph 2c, in view of the statements set forth hereinabove and the explanation as to why no new matter has been added in the amendment filed October 10, 2002, it is submitted that this portion of the Office Action has been properly responded to.

With regard to paragraph 3 of the Office Action, Applicant's hereby provisionally elect species A (PWR) corresponding to both Claims 13 and 14, it being noted that Claim 13 is believed by Applicants to be generic.

With respect to paragraph 4 of the Office Action, Applicant's also provisionally elect species b (boron compound) corresponding to both Claims 13 and 14, it again being noted that Claim 13 is believed to be generic.

As for paragraph 5 of the Office Action, it is believed that the Examiner has not correctly interpreted the meaning of the claims. For example, Claim 13 recites the limitation "formed by adding a powder boron or a boron compound having a neutral absorbing performance to aluminum or an aluminum powder". In this regard, it is submitted that the Examiner has misinterpreted the phrase "absorbing performance to aluminum or an aluminum powder" as meaning an "absorbing performance comparable to aluminum or an aluminum alloy powder". However, this limitation in Claim 13 is actually intended to mean forming by adding, to aluminum or an aluminum alloy powder, powdered boron or a boron compound having a neutron absorbing performance. According, Claim 13 has been appropriately amended for closer compliance with Applicants intended claiming of the invention.

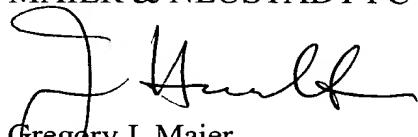
In view of the foregoing, it is submitted with respect to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Office Action, Applicants are presently unable to make the election required by the Examiner and therefore request reconsideration of this requirement or to be given an explanation as to why it is possible to make such election.

As for paragraph 7 of the Office Action, Applicants hereby elect B<sub>4</sub>C as the boron compound upon election of species b corresponding to both Claims 13 and 14.

In view of the foregoing and in view of the remarks presented here and above, an early and favorable Office Action is believed to be in order and the same is hereby respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph, page 16, beginning at line 8 as follows:

Further, any material having a property to absorb the neutrons may be [uses] used instead of boron or boron compound. That is, Cd, Hf, or rare earth elements having a bigger neutron absorbing cross section may be used. For example, boron or boron compound are used in case of BWR, however, Ag-In-Cd compound are used in case of PWR. In the Ag-In-Cd compound, it is general that In is 15 weight present and Cd is 5 weight present. Further, carbides such as Eu, Sm, Gd may be used.

Please amend paragraph, page 25, beginning at line 6 as follows:

On the suspension plate 60, an optical fiber 71 is wound through a take-up unit 73 corresponding to the vertical motion of the lower end plate 62. The optical fiber 71 penetrates the through-hole 76 of the upper end [plate61] plate 61, and extends up to an imaging whole 94 of the lower end plate 62. At the leading end of the optical fiber 71, there is a lens 72 of the optical fiber 71, and the lens 72 is directed downward through the imaging whole 94. A weight 91 is provided at the leading end of the optical fiber 71, and the lens 72 of the optical fiber 71 is pressed, so that the image may be stably taken. The other end of the optical fiber 71 is connected to the imaging unit not shown through the take-up unit 73, and the image near the lens 72 is taken by the camera or the like.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claim 13 to read as follows:

13. (Amended) An absorbing rod which is to be inserted into a control rod guide pip of bent fuel assemblies or a measuring pipe, said absorbing rod comprising a [homogeneous] solid structure comprising one of an aluminum composite material and an aluminum alloy formed by adding, to aluminum or an aluminum alloy powder, a powdered boron or a boron compound having a neutron absorbing performance [to aluminum or an aluminum alloy powder], said absorbing rod being insertable into one of said control rod guide pipe and said measuring pipe when transporting spent fuel assemblies stored in casket.



# BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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bank *n* [ME fr. MF or OIt; MF *banque*, fr. OIt *banca*, lit., bench, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *benc*] (15c) 1 a: obs: the table, counter, or place of business of a money changer b: an establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money, for the extension of credit, and for facilitating the transmission of funds 2: a person conducting a gambling house or game; *specif*: DEALER 3: a supply of something held in reserve: as a: the fund of supplies (as money, chips, or pieces) held by the banker or dealer for use in a game b: a fund of pieces belonging to a game (as dominoes) from which the players draw 4: a place where something is held available; esp: a depot for the collection and storage of a biological product of human origin for medical use *bank vi* (ca. 1727) 1: to keep a bank 2: to deposit money or have an account in a bank ~ *vt*: to deposit in a bank — *bank on*: to depend or rely on *bank* *n* [ME fr. OF *banc* bench, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *benc*] (1599) 1: a bench for the rowers of a galley 2: a group or series of objects arranged together in a row or a tier: as a: a row of keys on a typewriter b: a set of two or more elevators 3: one of the horizontal and usu. secondary or lower divisions of a headline *bankable* \bagn-*ə*-bəl\ *adj* (1818) 1: acceptable to or at a bank 2: sure to bring in a profit (Hollywood's most ~ star — Sidney Sheldon) *bank-book* \bagnk-*ə*-buk\ *n* (1714): the depositor's book in which a bank records deposits and withdrawals — called also *passbook* *bank-card* \bagnk-*ə*-kārd\ *n* (1970): a credit card issued by a bank *bank-discount* *n* (1841): the interest discounted in advance on a note and computed on the face value of the note *banker* \bagnk-*ə*-rə\ *n* (1534) 1: one that engages in the business of banking 2: the player who keeps the bank in various games *banker* *n* (1666): a man on a boat employed in the cod fishery on the Newfoundland banks *banker* *n* (1677): a sculptor's or mason's workbench *banker's acceptance* *n* (ca. 1913): a short-term credit instrument issued by an importer's bank that guarantees payment of an exporter's invoice *banker's hill* *n* (ca. 1902): BANKER'S ACCEPTANCE *bank-holiday* *n* (1871) 1: *Brit*: LEGAL HOLIDAY 2: a period when banks in general are closed often by government fiat *bank-line* *n* (1735): the business of a bank or a banker *bank-line* *n* [bank] (1939): a fishing line attached to the shore and not constantly tended by a fisherman *bank-money* *n* (1904): a medium of exchange consisting chiefly of checks and drafts *bank-note* *n* (1695): a promissory note issued by a bank payable to bearer on demand without interest and acceptable as money *bank-rate* *n* [Brit] (1876): DISCOUNT RATE *bank-roll* \bagnk-*ə*-rōl\ *n* (1887): supply of money: FUNDS *bank-roll* *n* (1928): to supply the capital for or pay the cost of (a business or project) — *bank-roller* *n* [modif. of MF & OIt; MF *banqueroute* bankruptcy; fr. OIt *bancarotta*, fr. *banca* bank + *rotta* broken, fr. L *ruptus* fem. of *ruptus*, pp. of *rumpere* to break — more at BANK, REAVE] (1337) 1: a person who has done any of the acts that by law entitles his creditors to have his estate administered for their benefit 2: a person judicially declared subject to having his estate administered under the bankrupt laws for the benefit of his creditors 3: a person who becomes insolvent 2: one who is destitute of a particular thing (more...) *bankrupt* *n* (1570) 1: a: reduced to a state of financial ruin: IMPOVERISHED b: *perh*: legally declared a bankrupt (the company went ~) — *bankrupt* relating to bankruptcy or bankruptcy (~ laws) 2: a: BROKEN-HEARTED (as in a professional career) b: exhausted of valuable qualities c: DESTINATE — used with of or in (~ merciful feelings) *bankrupt* *n* (1588) 1: to reduce to bankruptcy 2: IMPOVERISH (war or the nation's natural resources) *syn* see DEPLETE *bankrupt* \bagnk-*ə*-krəpt\ *n* [pl. -pl -ties] (1700) 1: the quality or state of being bankrupt 2: utter failure or impoverishment *bank-shot* \bagnk-*ə*-shōt\ *n* (1897) 1: a shot in billiards and pool in which a player hits the cue ball or the object ball 2: a shot in basketball played to rebound from the backboard into the basket *bankia* \bagnk-*ə*-ē-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Sir Joseph Banks] (1803) a protea family with alternate leathery leaves and flowers in dense cylindrical heads *bank-side* *n* (15c) 1: the slope of a bank esp. of a stream *bank-side* *n* [ME *banere*, fr. OF, of Gmc origin; akin to Goth *banjan* more at FANCY] (13c) 1 a: a piece of cloth attached at one edge to a staff and used by a leader (as a monarch or feudal lord) at his stand 2: *FLAG* 1 c: an ensign displaying a distinctive or symbolic device or legend; esp: one presented as an award of honor or distinction 2: a headline in large type running across a newspaper (as across the street) 4: a name, slogan, or goal associated with a particular group or ideology (the new ~ is "community involvement" — M. Hechinger) — often used with *under* (every new *banker* arrives ~ under the ~ of change — John Cogley) *banker* *n* (1840) 1: prominent in support of a political party (a ~ county) 2: distinguished from all others esp. in excellence for business *banker* \bagnk-*ə*-rə\ *n*, often *cap* [ME *baneler*, fr. OF, fr. *banne* banner] (12c) 1: a: a knight leading his vassals into the field under his own banner 2: a knight leading his vassals into the field under his own banner *banker* *n* (14c): a small banner *banker* *n* [banker, roll] \bagnk-*ə*-rōl\ *n* (1548): BANDEROLE *banker* *n* [banker, roll] [ME *bannok*, fr. OE *bannuc*] (bef. 12c) 1: a: usu. a flatbread or biscuit made with oatmeal or barley meal 2: *CORN BREAD* 3: a thin cake baked on a griddle *banquet* \bagnk-*ə*-kēt\ *n* [banquet, fr. ME *ban*, ban proclamation, ban] (13c) 1: an entertainment esp. in church of a proposed marriage 2: an elaborate and often ceremonious meal often in honor of a person *banquet* *vi* (ca. 1500): to partake of a banquet ~ *vt*: to treat with a banquet: FEAST — *banquet-er* *n* *banquet room* *n* (1837): a large room (as in a restaurant or hotel) suitable for banquets *banquette* \bagnk-*ə*-ket, ban-, *b* is also *bagn-ka-t* \i [F, fr. Prov. *banqueta*, dim. of *banc* — more at BANK] (1629) 1 a: a raised way along the inside of a parapet or trench for gunners or guns b: *Southern*: SIDE-WALK 2 a: a long upholstered bench b: a sofa having one roll-over arm c: a built-in upholstered bench along a wall *Banquo* \bagnk-*ə*-kwō\ *n* [ScGael *Macbeth*, whose ghost appears to Macbeth] *ban-shee* \bagnk-*ə*-shē, *ban-* *n* [ScGael *bean-sith*, fr. or akin to *Olr ben* side woman of fairyland] (1771): a female spirit in Gaelic folklore whose appearance or wailing warns a family that one of them will soon die *ban-tam* \bagnk-*ə*-təm\ *n* [Bantam, former residency in Java] (1749) 1: any of numerous small domestic fowls that are often miniatures of members of the standard breeds 2: a person of diminutive stature and often combative disposition *ban-tam* *adj* (1782) 1: SMALL DIMINUTIVE 2: pertly combative: SAUCY *ban-tam-weight* \bagnk-*ə*-wāt\ *n* (1884): boxer in a weight division having a maximum limit of 118 pounds for professionals and 119 pounds for amateurs — compare FEATHERWEIGHT, FLYWEIGHT *ban-ter* \bagnk-*ə*-tər\ *v* [origin unknown] *vt* (1676) 1: to speak to or address in a witty and teasing manner 2: *archaic*: DELUDE 3: *chiefly Southern & Midland*: CHALLENGE ~ *vi*: to speak or act playfully or wittily — *ban-terer* \bagnk-*ə*-rər\ *n* — *ban-ter-ingly* \bagnk-*ə*-rīng-*lēadv* *banter* *n* (1690): good-natured and usu. witty and animated joking (exchanged with newsmen) *bank-ling* \bagnk-*ə*-lin\ *n* [perh. modif. of G *bänkling* bastard, fr. *bank* bench, fr. OHG — more at BENCH] (1593): a very young child *ban-tu* \bagnk-*ə*-tū\, *bān-* *n*, *pl* *Bantu* or *Bantus* (1862) 1: a group of African languages spoken generally south of a line from Cameroons to Kenya 2 a: a family of Negroid peoples who occupy equatorial and southern Africa b: a member of any of these peoples *ban-tu-stan* \bagnk-*ə*-tū-*stan*, *bān-**tū-**stan* *n* [Bantu + -stan land (as in Hindustan)] (1956): any of several all-black enclaves in the Republic of So. Africa that have a limited degree of self-government *ban-yan* \bagnk-*ə*-yān\ *n* [earlier *banyan* Hindu merchant, fr. Hindi *banīyā*] (fr. Skt *vāṇīja* merchant) (1634): an East Indian tree (*Ficus bengalensis*) of the mulberry family with branches that send out shoots which grow down to the soil and root to form secondary trunks *ban-zai* \bagnk-*ə*-zāi\ *n* [JP] (1893): a Japanese cheer or war cry *baobab* \bagnk-*ə*-bāb\, *bā-* *n* [prob. native name in Africa] (1640): a broad-trunked Old World tropical tree (*Adansonia digitata*) of the silk-cotton family with an edible acid fruit resembling a gourd and bark used in making paper, cloth, and rope *baptise* \bagnk-*ə*-tīz\ *v* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *baptis* dipping, fr. *baptin*] (1888): any of a genus (*Baptisia*) of No. American leguminous plants with showy papilionaceous flowers *baptism* \bagnk-*ə*-tīz-əm, esp *Southern* *bāb-* *n* [ME *baptisme*] (14c) 1: a Christian sacrament marked by ritual use of water and admitting the recipient to the Christian community b: a non-Christian rite using water for ritual purification c: *Christian Science*: purification by or submergence in Spirit 2: an act, experience, or ordeal by which one is purified, sanctified, initiated, or named — *baptis-mal* \bagnk-*ə*-tīz-məl, esp *Southern* *bāb-* *adj* — *baptis-mally* \bagnk-*ə*-tīz-məl\ *adv* *baptismal name* (1869): a name given at christening or confirmation *baptism of fire* (1857) 1: an introductory or initial experience that is a severe ordeal; *specif*: a soldier's first exposure to enemy fire 2: a spiritual baptism by a gift of the Holy Spirit — often used in allusion to Acts 2:3-4; Mt 3:11 (RSV) *baptist* \bagnk-*ə*-təst, esp *Southern* *bāb-* *n* (13c) 1: one that baptizes 2: a member or adherent of an evangelical Protestant denomination marked by congregational polity and baptism by immersion of believers only — *Baptist* *adj* *baptis-ter* \bagnk-*ə*-tēr\ *n* [prob. *baptis-try* \bagnk-*ə*-tē-*trē*, esp *Southern* *bāb-* *n*, *pl* *-ter-ies* or -trīes] (14c): a part of a church or formerly a separate building used for baptism *baptize* \bagnk-*ə*-tīz, *bāp-*, esp *Southern* *bāb-* or *bāb-* *v* *baptized*; *baptiz-ing* [ME *baptizēn*, fr. OF *baptiser*, fr. LL *baptizare*, fr. Gk *baptizēn* to dip, baptize, fr. *baptos* dipped, fr. *baptēn* to dip; akin to ON *kvefja* to quench] *vi* (13c) 1: to administer baptism to 2 a: to purify or cleanse spiritually esp. by a purging experience or ordeal b: *INITIATE* 3: to give a name to (as at baptism) : CHRISTEN ~ *vi*: to administer baptism — *baptizer* *n* *bar* \bagnk-*ə*-bār\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *barre*, fr. MF] (12c) 1 a: a straight piece (as of wood or metal) that is longer than it is wide and has any of various uses (as for a lever, support, barrier, or fastening) b: a solid piece or block of material that is usu. rectangular and considerably longer than it is wide c: a usu. rigid piece (as of wood or metal) longer than it is wide that is used as a handle or support; *esp*: a hand-rail used by baller dancers to maintain balance while exercising 2: something that obstructs or prevents passage, progress, or action: as the complete and permanent destruction of an action or claim in law; also: a plea or objection that effects such destruction b: an intangible or nonphysical impediment c: a submerged or partly submerged bank (as of sand) along a shore or in a river often obstructing navigation 3 a: (1) the railing in a courtroom that encloses the place about the judge where prisoners are stationed or where the business of the court is transacted in civil cases (2): COURT, TRIBUNAL (3): a particular system of courts (4): an authority or tribunal that hands down judgment b: (1): the barrier in the English Inns of Court that formerly separated the seats of the benchers or readers from the body of the hall occupied by the students (2): the whole body of *bar* \bagnk-*ə*-bār\ *n*, *pl* *bars* [prob. *bar* *n* + *bar* *n*] (13c) 1: a: a straight piece (as of wood or metal) that is longer than it is wide and has any of various uses (as for a lever, support, barrier, or fastening) b: a solid piece or block of material that is usu. rectangular and considerably longer than it is wide c: a usu. rigid piece (as of wood or metal) longer than it is wide that is used as a handle or support; 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solder *vb* soldered; *sol-der-ing* \-(ə)rɪŋ\ *vt* (15c) 1: to unite or make whole by solder 2: to bring into or restore to firm union (friendship ~ed by common interests) ~ *vi* 1: to use solder 2: to become united or repaired by or as if by solder — *sol-der-abil-ity* \sād-ər-ə-bil-ə-tē, *sōd-*\ *n* — *sol-der-er* \sād-ər-ər, *sōd-*\ *n* soldering iron *n* (1688) : a pointed or wedge-shaped device that is usually heated and that is used for soldering

*'sol-dier* \sōl-jēr\ *n* [ME *soudier*, fr. MF, fr. *soulide* pay, fr. LL *solidus*] (14c) 1 *a*: one engaged in military service and esp. in the army *b*: an enlisted man or woman *c*: a skilled warrior 2: a militant leader, follower, or worker 3 *a*: one of a caste of wingless sterile termites usu. differing from workers in larger size and head and long jaws *b*: one of a type of worker ants distinguished by exceptionally large head and jaws 4: one who shirks his work — *sol-dierly* \-lē\ *adj* or *adv* — *sol-dier-ship* \-ship\ *n*

*'sol-dier-ly* *vi* *sol-diered*; *sol-dier-ing* \sōl-jēr-(ə)rɪŋ\ (1647) 1 *a*: to serve as a soldier *b*: to behave in a soldierly manner *c*: to push doggedly forward — usu. used with *on* (didn't know whether to quit or ~ on) 2: to make a pretense of working while really loafing

*'sol-dier-ing* *n* (1643) : the life, service, or practice of one who soldiers

*'sol-dier-of-fortune* (1661) : one who follows a military career wherever there is promise of profit, adventure, or pleasure

*'sol-diers'* home (1861) : an institution maintained (as by the federal or a state government) for the care and relief of military veterans

*'sol-dier's medal* (1926) : a U.S. military decoration awarded for heroism not involving combat

*'sol-dier-y* \sōl-jēr-(ə)-rē\ *n* (ca. 1570) 1 *a*: a body of soldiers *b*: *SOLDIERS*, *MILITARY* 2: the profession or technique of soldiering

*'sol-do* \sōl-dō\, *n*, *sol-di* \-dō\ [It, fr. LL *solidus* *solidus*] (1599) : an old Italian coin worth five centesimi

*'sol-dout* \sōl-dōt\, *adj* (1907) : having all available tickets or accommodations sold completely and esp. in advance

*'sole* \sōl\, *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *solea* sandal; akin to L *solum* base, ground, soil] (14c) 1 *a*: the undersurface of a foot *b*: the part of an item of footwear on which the sole rests and upon which the wearer treads 2: the usu. flat or flattened bottom or lower part of something or the base on which something rests — *soled* \sōld\, *adj*

*'sole* *vi* *soleed*; *sole-ing* (ca. 1570) 1: to furnish with a sole (~ a shoe) 2: to place the sole (of a golf club) on the ground

*'sole-n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *solea* sandal, a flatfish] (14c) : a flatfish (family *Soleidae*) having a small mouth, small or rudimentary fins, and small eyes placed close together and including superior food fishes (as *Solea solea* of Europe); also: any of various mostly market flatfishes of other families

*'sole-adj* [ME, alone, fr. MF *seul*, fr. L *solutus*] (14c) 1: not married — used chiefly of women 2: *archaic*: having no companion : *SOLITARY* 3 *a*: having no sharer *b*: being the only one (she was her mother's ~) 4: functioning independently and without assistance or interference (let conscience be the ~ judge) 5: belonging exclusively or otherwise limited to one usu. specified individual, unit, or group — *sole-ness* \sōl-nēs\, *n*

*'sole-cism* \sōl-sē-siz-əm, \sōl-sōl-əm\, *n* [L, *soloecismus*, fr. *soloi-* *kos* speaking incorrectly, lit. inhabitant of Soloi, fr. *Soloi*, city in ancient Cilicia where a substandard form of Attic was spoken] (1577) 1: an ungrammatical combination of words in a sentence; also: a minor blunder in speech 2: something deviating from the proper, normal, or accepted order 3: a breach of etiquette or decorum — *sole-cis-tic* \sōl-sē-sis-tik, \sōl-sōl-ə-adj\

*'sole-ly* \sōl-ə-lē\, *adv* (15c) 1: without another; *SINGLY* (went ~ on her way) 2: to the exclusion of all else (done ~ for money)

*'sole-mn* \sōl-mēn\, *adj* [ME *solemne*, fr. MF, fr. L *solemnis* regularly appointed, solemn] (14c) 1: marked by the invocation of a religious sanction (a ~ oath) 2: marked by the observance of established form or ceremony; *specif*: celebrated with full liturgical ceremony 3 *a*: awe-inspiring: *SUBLIME* *b*: marked by grave sedateness and earnest solemnity *c*: *SOMBER*, *GLOOMY* *syn* see *SERIOUS* — *sole-mn-ly* *adv* — *sole-mn-ness* *n*

*'sole-mn-i-ty* \sōl-mē-nē-tē, \sōl-mē-nē-tē\, *n*, *pl*-ties [ME *solemnitate*, *solemnite*, fr. OF, fr. LL *solemnitat*, *solemnitas*, fr. *solemnis*] (13c) 1: formal or ceremonial observance of an occasion or event 2: a solemn event or occasion 3: a solemn condition or quality (the ~ of his words)

*'sole-m-nize* \sōl-mē-niz\, *vb* -nized; -niz-ing *vi* (14c) 1: to observe or honor with solemnity 2: to perform with pomp or ceremony; *esp*: to celebrate (a marriage) with religious rites 3: to make solemn: *solemnify* ~ *vi*: to speak or act with solemnity — *solem-ni-za-tion* \sōl-mē-nē-za-shōn\, *n*

*'solemn* mass *n* (15c) : a mass marked by the use of incense and by the presence of a deacon and a subdeacon in attendance on the celebrant

*'solemn vow* *n* (14c) : an absolute and irrevocable public vow taken by a religious in the Roman Catholic Church under which ownership of property by the individual is prohibited and marriage is invalid under canon law

*'sole-noid* \sōl-ə-noid\, \sōl-ə-ōd\, *n* [F *solénoïde*, fr. Gk *sōlēnoeidēs* pipe-shaped, fr. Gk, *sōlēn* pipe — more at *SYRINGE*] (ca. 1832) : a coil of wire commonly in the form of a long cylinder that when carrying a current resembles a bar magnet so that a movable core is drawn into the coil when a current flows — *so-le-noi-dal* \sōl-ə-nōd-ēl, \sōl-ə-ōd\ *adj*

*'sole-plate* \sōl-ə-plat\, *n* (1844) 1: the lower plate of a studded partition on which the bases of the studs butt 2: the undersurface of a flatiron

*'soles* *pl* of *SOL*

*'sole-us* \sōl-əs\, *n*, *pl* *solei* \-lē, \n [NL, fr. L *solea* sandal — more at *SOLE*] (1676) : a broad flat muscle of the calf of the leg lying immediately below the gastrocnemius

*'sol-fa* \sōl-fā\, *n* (14c) : to sing the sol-fa syllables ~ *vt* : to sing (as a melody) to sol-fa syllables

*'sol-fa* *n* (1548) 1: *SOL-FA SYLLABLES* 2: *SOLMIZATION*; also: an exercise thus sung 3: *TONIC SOL-FA* — *sol-fa-ist* \-fā-ə-st\, *n*

*'sol-fa* *syllables* *n* *pl* (ca. 1913) : the syllables *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *ti* used in singing the tones of the scale

*'sol-fa-ta-ra* \sōl-fā-tārā\, *n* [It, sulfur mine, fr. *solfo* sulfur, fr. L *sulfur*] (1777) : a volcanic area or vent that yields only hot vapors and sulfurous gases

*'sol-fé* \sōl-fē\, *n* [F, fr. It *solfeggio*] (ca. 1903) 1: the application of the sol-fa syllables to a musical scale or to a melody 2: an exercise esp. using sol-fa syllables; also: practice in sight-reading music using the sol-fa syllables

*'sol-fé-gio* \sōl-fē-ē-jō\, *n* [It, fr. *sol-fa*] (1774) : *SOLFEGGIO*

*'sol-gel* \sōl-jēl, \sōl-ēl\, *adj* (ca. 1925) : involving alternation between solid and gas states

*'sol-pr* of *SOL*

*'sol-ic-it* \sōl-ēs-ət\, *vb* [ME *soliciten* to disturb, take charge of, *soliciter*, fr. L *solicitare* to disturb, fr. *solicitus* anxious, fr. *sollici-* (fr. Oscan; akin to Gk *holos* whole) + *citus*, pp. of *cīre* to move more at *SAFE*, *HIGHT*] *vt* (1509) 1: to make petition to: *ENTREAT* 2: to approach with a request or plea 2: to strongly urge (as one cause) 3 *a*: to entice or lure esp. into evil *b*: to proposition (as one esp. as or in the character of a prostitute 4: to try to obtain usu. urgent requests or pleas ~ *vi* 1: to make solicitation: *DETUNE* 2 of a prostitute: to offer to have sexual relations with some for money *syn* see *SOLICITATION*

*'sol-ic-i-ta-tion* \sōl-ēs-ə-tā-shōn\, *n* (1500) 1: the practice or act of instance of soliciting; *esp*: *ENTREATY*, *IMPORTUNITY* 2: a moving drawing force: *INCITEMENT*, *ALLUREMENT*

*'sol-i-tor* \sōl-ēs-ə-tōr\, *n* (15c) 1: one that solicits; esp. agent that solicits (as contributions to charity) 2: a British barrister who advises clients, represents them in the lower courts, and practices for barristers to try in higher courts 3: the chief law officer of a municipality, county, or government department — *solicitor*, *U-ship* *n*

*'sol-citor* *general* *n*, *pl* *solicitors general* (1647) : a law officer appointed primarily to assist an attorney general

*'sol-ic-i-tous* \sōl-ēs-ə-tōs, \sōl-ēs-ə-tōs\, *adj* [L *solicitus*] (1563) 1: marked by or expressing solicitude (*as* ~ inquiry about his health) 2: marked by concern or fears: *APPREHENSIVE* (~ about the future) 3: marked by unusually careful (~ in matters of dress) 4: full of desire: *EAGER*

*'sol-i-tous-ly* *adv* — *sol-i-tous-ness* *n*

*'sol-i-tude* \sōl-ēs-ə-tūd, \sōl-ēs-ə-tūd\, *n* (15c) 1 *a*: the state of being *solicitous* *b*: attentive care and protectiveness; also: an attitude of solicitous concern or attention 2: a cause of care or concern

*'sol-i-tude* *n* [ME *solicitude*, *solicitude*] (14c) 1: marked by an internal concern or fear: *APPREHENSIVE* (~ about the future) 2: marked by concern or fears: *APPREHENSIVE* (~ about the future) 3: marked by unusually careful (~ in matters of dress) 4: full of desire: *EAGER*

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[long unknown] (1604) 1 a : one of the dots used on dice and dominoes to indicate numerical value b : SPOT 2 c 2 a : SPOT, SPECIE  
an inverted V or a spot of light on a radaroscope indicating the return of radar waves reflected from an object; broadly : BLIP 3 : an individual roostock of the lily of the valley 4 : a diamond-shaped badge worn to indicate rank by a second lieutenant, lieutenant, or captain in the British army  
[short for *pippin*] (1797) 1 : a small fruit seed; esp : one of a species of seedless fleshy fruit 2 : one extraordinary of its kind  
fr. (assumed) 3 : piped; pip-ping *Brit* (1880) : BEAT, DEFEAT  
[PAINT] (1596) 1 : to paint 2 : to paint over 3 : to paint  
fr. (assumed) 4 : to paint over 5 : to paint over  
[academic] 6 : to paint over 7 : to paint over  
pulse, a pulse 8 : to paint over  
pule, a pule 9 : to paint over  
caused to distinguish 10 : to paint over  
a bird having 11 : to paint over  
and white 12 : to paint over  
the side of the 13 : to paint over  
to MLG but which another 14 : to paint over  
pinto 15 : to paint over  
ent 16 : to paint over  
rls 17 : to paint over  
: to paint over  
glamorous 18 : to paint over  
pinning up 19 : to paint over  
with narrow 20 : to paint over  
) of herbs over 21 : to paint over  
device in the 22 : to paint over  
sisting of 23 : to paint over  
d from the surface 24 : to paint over  
effect 25 : to paint over  
erious small 26 : to paint over  
nes and esp. 27 : to paint over  
vermicular 28 : to paint over  
larvae that bur 29 : to paint over  
mountaineer 30 : to paint over  
lort-lived mean 31 : to paint over  
that exists 32 : to paint over  
: electron mass 33 : to paint over  
electron mass 34 : to paint over  
ioneer, foot soldier 35 : to paint over  
at PAWN (1572) 36 : to paint over  
engineering 37 : to paint over  
ip a new line of 38 : to paint over  
development 39 : to paint over  
: relating to 40 : to paint over  
of early settle 41 : to paint over  
, appear 42 : to paint over  
and devotion 43 : to paint over  
(a hypocrite 44 : to paint over  
Readie 45 : to paint over  
peculiar 46 : to paint over  
erson of things 47 : to paint over  
marked by 48 : to paint over  
on : WORRY 49 : to paint over  
ed) VL *piping* 50 : to paint over  
more at FAT 51 : to paint over  
of a scale of 52 : to paint over  
er 53 : any 54 : to paint over  
er 55 : to paint over  
ed) ~ vi. (1594) 56 : to paint over  
PEEP 57 : to paint over  
ed) ~ vi. (1594) 58 : to paint over  
Shak 59 : to paint over  
ed) (14c) : very hot  
[limit] (1768) 1 : any of various small singing birds (family *Anthus* and esp. genus *Anthus*) resembling the lark

\ə\ abut \ə\ kitten, F table \ɔ\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ cot; cart  
 \au\ out \ə\ chin \ə\ bet \ə\ easy \ə\ go \ə\ hit \ə\ ice \ə\ job  
 \ɔ\ sing \ə\ go \ə\ law \ə\ boy \ə\ thin \ə\ the \ə\ look  
 \ə\ yet \ə\ zh\ vision \ə\ g\, \ə\ c\, \ə\ d\, \ə\ t\, \ə\ z\, \ə\ see Guide to Pronunciation